

Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness

Gallatin, Custer,
& Shoshone
National Forests



Within the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness, You Need To Know ...

SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS

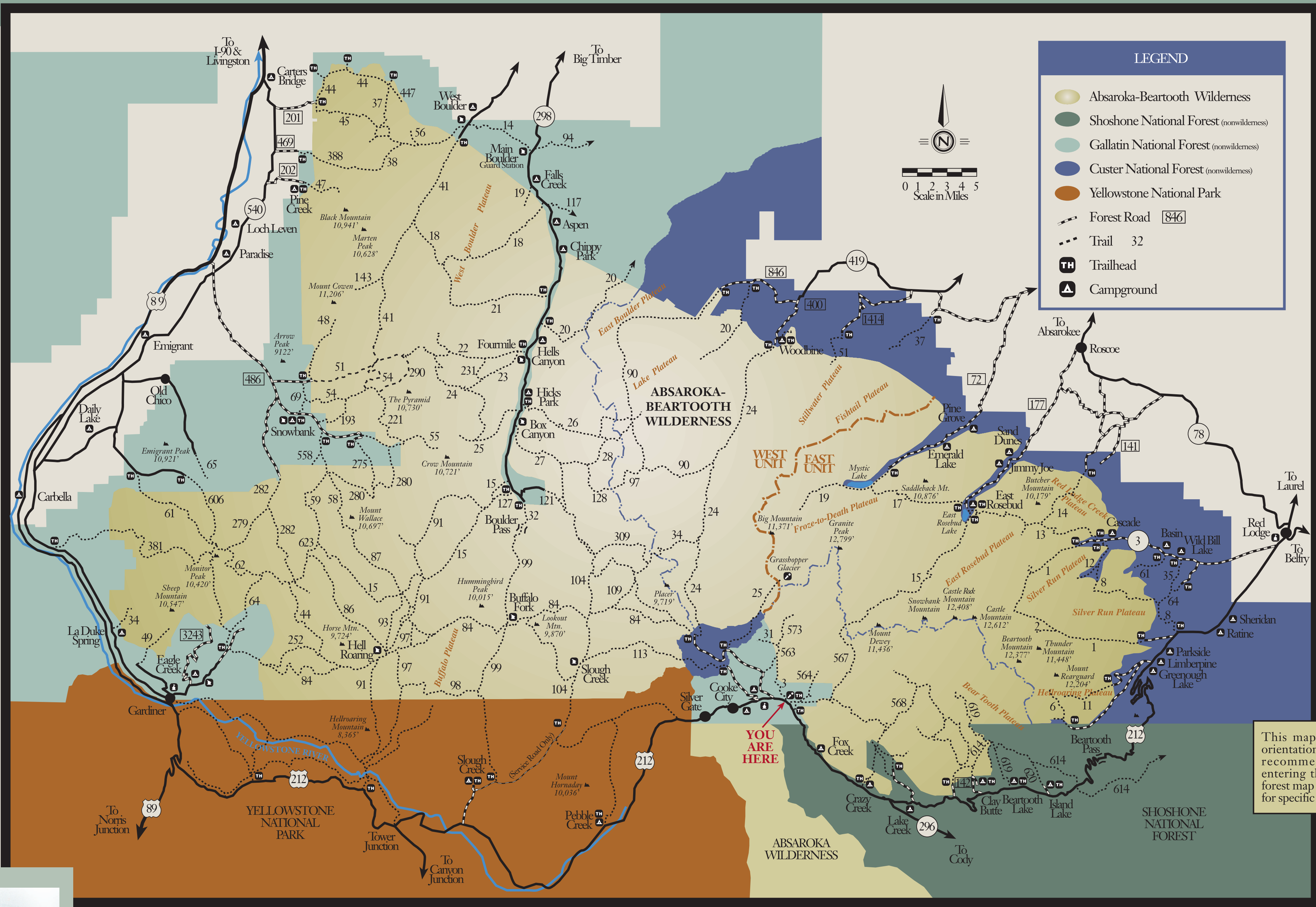


- 15 people is the maximum group size.
- 16 days at a single location is the maximum camp stay limit.
- Motorized vehicles, motor boats, chainsaws, and other motorized equipment cannot be possessed or used.
- Bicycles, wagons, carts, hanggliders, or other mechanized equipment cannot be possessed or used. (Wheelchairs are exempt.)
- Aircraft, including helicopters, cannot be landed or used for dropping or picking up any material.
- Bear attractants must be made unavailable to bears when unattended and during the night. Bears are not to be approached closer than 100 yards.
- Trail switchbacks cannot be shortcut.
- Equipment, personal property, or supplies cannot be cached or stored.
- Natural and historical items must be left for others to discover.
- No camping or campfires are allowed within 200 feet of a lake or 100 feet from a stream.

IF YOU BRING LIVESTOCK



- 15 head of livestock is the maximum number allowed per group in the east unit.
- 25 head of livestock is the maximum number allowed per group in the west unit.
- 200 feet from a lake is as close as you can to tie, tether, or picket livestock.
- 100 feet from a stream is as close as you can to tie, tether, or picket livestock.
- Livestock feed (processed grain, cubed hay, and pellets) must be certified weed-free.
- Picketing and free grazing is not allowed in the East Unit.



This map is for general area orientation only. For safety, it is recommended that visitors entering this wilderness have a forest map and topographic maps for specific areas they plan to visit.

LEAVE NO TRACE

Minimize Your Impacts
Take only pictures – Leave only footprints
Challenge yourself to Leave No Trace.



Bury human waste and toilet tissue in a 6-8 inch deep "cat hole" at least 200 feet from water.



Do not wash dishes or bathe in lakes and streams.

Protect live trees.



Garbage: Pack it in — Pack it out. This includes food scraps, aluminum foil, and cigarette butts.



Camp away from lakes and streams.

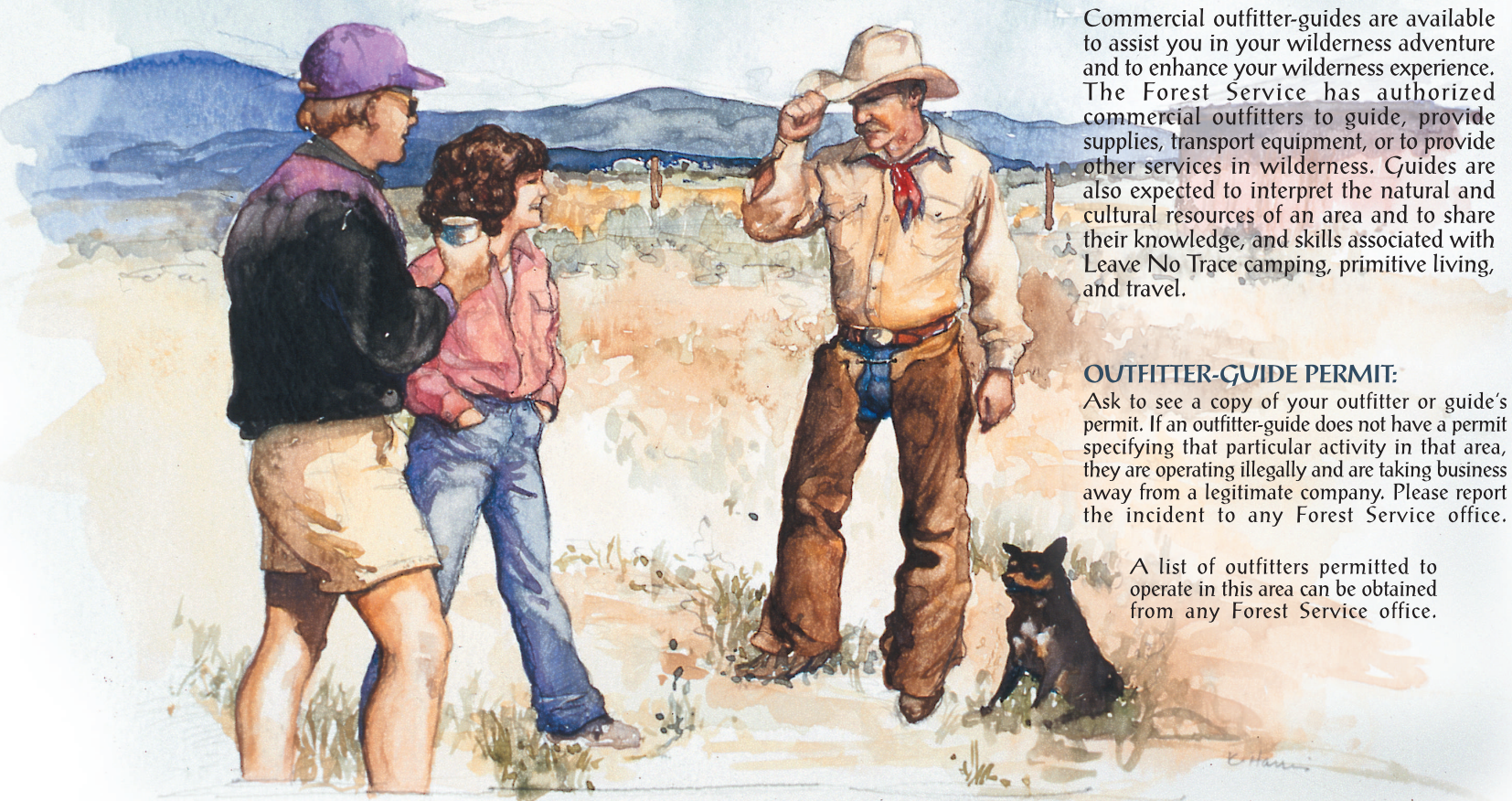


Minimize campfire impacts — use a portable camp stove for cooking. If a fire is needed, keep it small and use existing fire rings.

Leave No Trace Principles:

- Plan ahead and prepare. Plan your route, bring a map and compass, and let others know your travel plans.
- Travel and camp on durable surfaces. Stay on established trails — do not short-cut switchbacks. Use existing campsites in popular areas. Move your campsite daily in low use areas.
- Dispose of waste properly. Dispose of human waste in a 6-8 inch deep "cat hole" at least 200 feet from water. Pack out all trash, including toilet paper.
- Leave what you find.
- Minimize campfire impacts. Use a stove. If a fire is needed, use existing fire rings.
- Respect wildlife.
- Be considerate of other visitors.

WILDERNESS PARTNERS



Commercial outfitter-guides are available to assist you in your wilderness adventure and to enhance your wilderness experience. The Forest Service has authorized commercial outfitters to guide, provide supplies, transport equipment, or to provide other services in wilderness. Guides are also expected to interpret the natural and cultural resources of an area and to share their knowledge and skills associated with Leave No Trace camping, primitive living, and travel.

OUTFITTER-GUIDE PERMIT:

Ask to see a copy of your outfitter or guide's permit. If an outfitter-guide does not have a permit specifying that particular activity in that area, they are operating illegally and are taking business away from a legitimate company. Please report the incident to any Forest Service office.

A list of outfitters permitted to operate in this area can be obtained from any Forest Service office.

HISTORY

The 943,626-acre, Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness was established in 1978 and contains some of the West's most rugged mountains. Elevations range from 5,300 to 12,799 feet on Granite Peak — Montana's highest point. The wilderness derives its name from the Absaroka and Beartooth mountain ranges. The Absaroka Mountains were named after the Crow Indians who inhabited much of south-central Montana prior to European settlement. Absaroka is a Crow Indian word for crow. The Beartooth Mountains were named after a craggy spire, located in the heart of the range, that resembles a bear's tooth.

WHAT IS WILDERNESS?

Wilderness is a very special place that is managed in a very special way. Wilderness is a place where the imprint of humans is substantially unnoticed. It is where natural processes are the primary influences and human activity is limited to primitive recreation and minimum tools. This allows one to experience wild places without intention to disturb or destroy natural processes. Change will occur primarily through natural disturbance with minimum human influence.

RESPONSIBILITIES

The Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness is managed by the Forest Service to maintain its wild and natural state. Use of this area involves an inherent degree of risk and challenge necessitating visitors to be self-reliant and possess basic orienteering and survival skills.

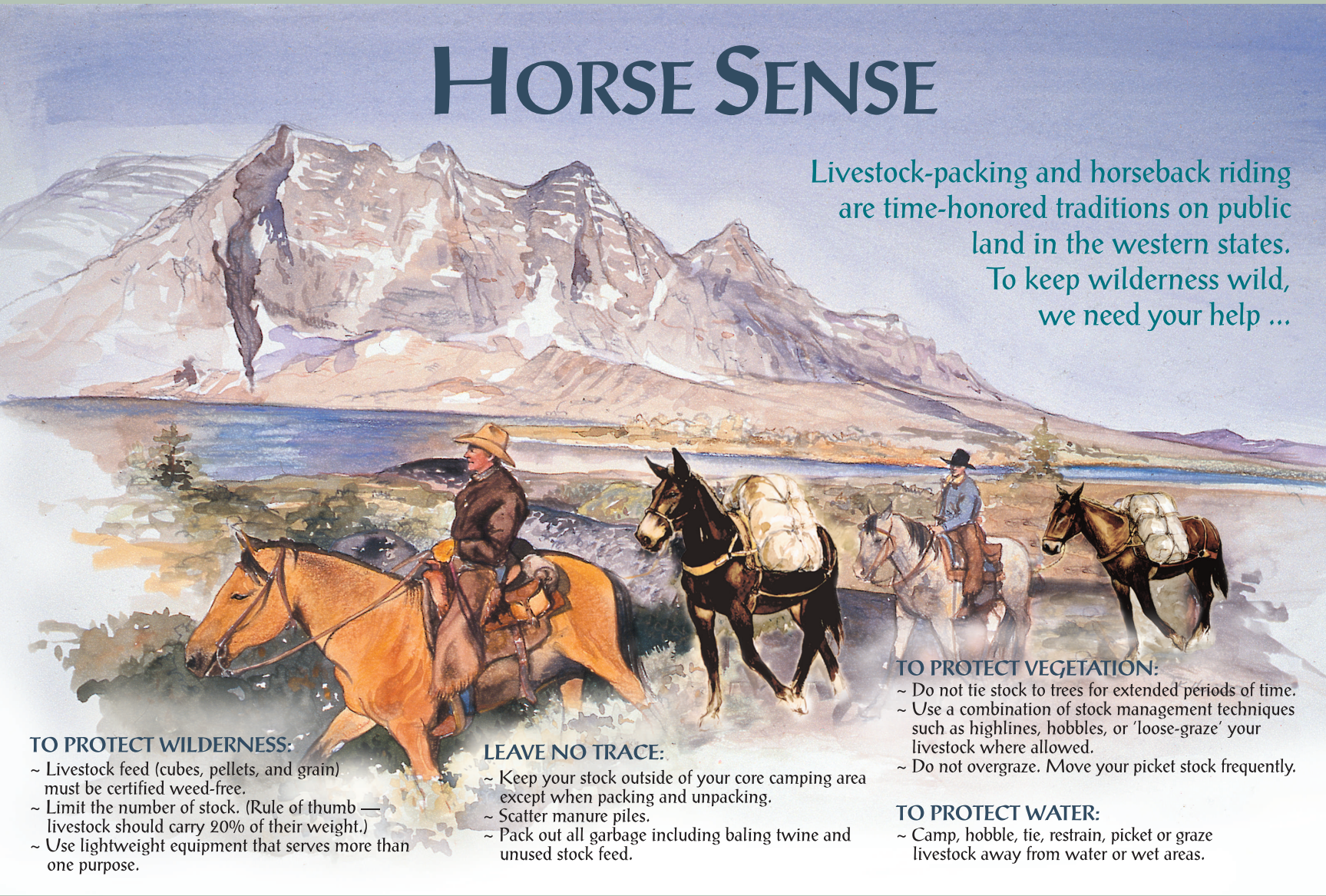
SAFETY IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY!



NATIONAL WILDERNESS

PRESERVATION SYSTEM

HORSE SENSE



Livestock-packing and horseback riding are time-honored traditions on public land in the western states. To keep wilderness wild, we need your help ...

TO PROTECT WILDERNESS:

- Livestock feed (cubes, pellets, and grain) must be certified weed-free.
- Limit the number of stock. (Rule of thumb — livestock should carry 200% of their weight.)
- Use lightweight equipment that serves more than one purpose.

LEAVE NO TRACE:

- Keep your stock outside of your core camping area except when packing and unpacking.
- Scatter manure piles.
- Pack out all garbage including baling twine and unused stock feed.

TO PROTECT WATER:
- Camp, hobble, tie, restrain, picket or graze livestock away from water or wet areas.